5 cents a copy
October 27, 1917

THE Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL FOUNDED 1870

Official Organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association

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THE WOMAN CITIZEN

Founded June 2, 1917

Continuing the

WOMAN'S JOURNAL

Founded 1870

By LUCY STONE *and* HENRY B. BLACKWELL

as a Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and Especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women, and published weekly in Boston, Mass., from 1870 to 1917.

Continuing also the

WOMAN VOTER

Founded 1910

By the WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY OF NEW YORK CITY

and the

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE NEWS

Founded 1915

under the name of the "Headquarters News Letter." In succeeding the National Suffrage News, The Woman Citizen becomes the official organ of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and as such will try to maintain intimate contact between the Association and its two million members throughout the United States.

THE WOMAN CITIZEN is published weekly by the Woman Citizen Corporation in the hope that it may prove a self-perpetuating memorial to Mrs. Frank Leslie's generosity toward the cause of woman suffrage and her faith in woman's irresistible progress.

The directors of the Corporation are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Mrs. Thomas Bucklin Wells, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore.

The editorial offices are at 171 Madison Avenue, New York.

Alice Stone Blackwell is a special contributing editor.

Rose Young is the editor-in-chief.

Mary Ogden White, Mary Sumner Boyd, Betty Graeme, and Rose Lawless Geyer are associate editors.

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The Woman Citizen
171 Madison Avenue
New York

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Vol. I (new style) No. 22

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Order of Formation

Woman's Parade

Saturday, October 27, 1917

Number 1. NATIONAL DIVISION: Will form at Washington Arch. At 1 P. M.

Number 2. NEW YORK STATE WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY: Will form at Washington Square Center. At 1 P. M.

Number 3. SIGNATURE DIVISION: 1,014,000 women's names carried by 2,500 volunteers: Will form in Washington Square South, east to Washington Place. At 1 P. M.

Number 4. CITY PARTY: Will form on Fourth street from Washington Square, east to Broadway. Also East Washington Place, Mercer and Greene streets, between Fourth and Waverly. At 1 P. M.

Number 5. MEN'S DIVISION: Will form on north side of Washington Square, east of Fifth avenue. At 1:30 P. M.

Number 6. MOTHERS, WIVES AND SISTERS OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS: Will form at Washington Square North, west to Sixth avenue, also Washington Square West. At 1:30 P. M.

Number 7. WOMEN IN INDUSTRY: Will form on Ninth street, east to Broadway, also on Ninth street, west to Sixth avenue, Tenth street, east to Broadway, Tenth street, west to Sixth avenue. At 1:30 P. M.

Number 8. BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN: Will form at Eleventh street, east of Broadway. At 1:45 P. M.
Teachers will form on Eleventh street, west to Sixth avenue. At 1:45 P. M.
Business women will form on Thirteenth street, east and west. At 1:45 P. M.

Number 9. TAX-PAYING WOMEN: Will form on Fifteenth street from Fifth to Sixth avenue. At 2 P. M.

Number 10. Women who have rendered patriotic service will form on Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, west of Fifth avenue. At 2 P. M.

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The Woman Citizen

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

A Journal of Democracy

October 27, 1917

"We shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own government."

The Woman's Parade

FOR the seventh time since the great suffrage parades became a feature of New York history, Fifth Avenue resounds to-day to the steady tramp of women's feet. Yet to-day's parade is unique. Stepping forth from the background of this year of unprecedented suffrage victories, with suffrage so nearly won in New York as to be taken almost for granted, women are marching on this 27th of October not only for suffrage, but for America. The fight for suffrage is nearly over. The fight for America is well begun. As division by division, the women wheel up the Avenue with their records spread upon their banners the most casual observer can but see how suffrage and national service have kept and will keep step together till the world is safe for democracy and every responsible citizen in it, man or woman, is possessed of that inalienable right of defense—the ballot.

Other Suffrage Processions

THERE have been suffrage processions of many different kinds. There has been the procession of distinguished public men, led by Abraham Lincoln, who came out for woman suffrage in 1836. Then he stood almost alone; but he has been followed by an ever-growing number of statesmen, till now the leader of every political party in the United States is an advocate of votes for women.

There has been the procession of the parties, even more significant than the attitude of prominent individuals. Minority parties are always more hospitable to new ideas than the big parties, and in the endorsement of equal suffrage the Prohibition party led off more than a generation ago. Later on came the Socialist party, and then the Progressive party; and finally, last year, the Republican and Democratic parties wheeled into line.

There has been the endorsement of woman suffrage by the National Grange, and a long procession of State Granges; by the American Federation of Labor, and a whole train of State Federations.

As proof of the advance of opinion on this question among women themselves, we have the procession of endorsements by the women's clubs—not only by the General Federation, but by the State Federations of 37 states—generally by overwhelming majorities. A wonderful change from the days when most of the clubs were afraid even to mention the subject. Then the W. C. T. U. stood almost alone in endorsing it; now it has the endorsement of women's organizations too numerous to mention. In the International Council of Nurses, representing the nurses of nine nations, there was only one opposing vote.

There has been the procession of various religious bodies that have taken their stand for equal suffrage, generally by big majorities. In the Methodist General Conference there were only six dissenting votes out of the 831 delegates

There has been a long procession of Teachers' Associations that have come out for suffrage, culminating in its endorsement by the National Education Association.

There has been the procession of suffrage bills in the British Parliament during a long series of years, passing their second reading seven times, and seven times prevented by the obstruction of a "little knot of willful men" from coming up for third reading and final vote, and the obstruction has at length been broken by the war pressure, and the House of Commons this year has gone on record for woman suffrage by the magnificent majority of seven to one and the woman suffrage clause of the Representation of the People Bill has passed in triumph through committee stage.

There has been the long procession of efforts to get the question brought to a vote in the U. S. Congress—efforts fruitless for many years; until now both Houses have given a majority vote for suffrage measures, and the Federal Amendment seems on the eve of going through.

In whatever direction we look, we see suffrage processions, and all of them are moving towards a single goal.

A. S. B.

A Procession of Victories

THE long procession of woman suffrage victories is one of the best arguments for the cause. Every suffrage parade, however big and beautiful, is only the outward and visible sign of the steady onward march of this great movement.

In the 40 years from 1830 to 1870, women were given full suffrage in Wyoming, municipal suffrage in England, Finland,

Victoria and New South Wales, and school suffrage in Kentucky, Kansas and Ontario.

In the 20 years from 1870 to 1890, they were given municipal suffrage in Kansas, Scotland, New Zealand, South and West Australia, Tasmania, Iceland, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, British Columbia and the Northwest Territory; school suffrage in Michigan, Minnesota, Colorado, New Hampshire, Oregon, Massachusetts, New York, Vermont, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona, New Jersey and Oklahoma, and full suffrage in the Isle of Man.

In the 20 years from 1890 to 1900, women were given full suffrage in Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Norway, Finland, New Zealand, South and West Australia, Tasmania, Queensland, Victoria and New South Wales; municipal suffrage in Ireland, Denmark, and the province of Voralberg (Austrian Tyrol), and school suffrage in Illinois, Connecticut, Ohio, Delaware and Wisconsin. In Louisiana, in Michigan, and in all the towns and villages of New York state, tax-paying women were given a vote on questions of local taxation. In Iowa and Kansas women were given a vote on bonding propositions, and in Minnesota a vote for library trustees. In France women engaged in trade were given a vote for judges of the tribunals of commerce. In Belgium women were given a vote for the Conseils des Prudhommes.

In the seven years from 1910 to 1916, inclusive, women were given full suffrage in Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Montana, Nevada, Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Alaska, Denmark, Bosnia and, according to press report, Yucatan; municipal and presidential suffrage in Illinois; municipal suffrage in South Africa, in Laibach (Austria), Baroda (India) and Belize (Honduras); and school suffrage in New Mexico. The Kingdom of Würtemberg gave women engaged in agriculture a vote for members of the Chamber of Agriculture, and local rights of suffrage were extended to women in a number of cities, ranging from Canada to the Gulf.

In 1917, women have been given presidential suffrage in Rhode Island, Michigan and Ohio, presidential and municipal suffrage in Indiana, Nebraska and North Dakota; municipal suffrage in Vermont, in Columbus, Ohio, and several other cities; practically full suffrage in Arkansas; full suffrage in Russia, and national suffrage throughout the whole of Canada.

A gypsy fortune-teller said to a motorist: "I warn you that someone is about to cross your path." And the motorist answered: "Hadn't you better warn the other fellow?" Equal suffrage is coming, it is irresistible; those who try to block it—and sometimes succeed in blocking it for a little while—are bound to rue their mistake later on. The whole trend of events throughout the world is in the direction of equal rights for women.

A. S. B.

Sumptuary Laws by Men Only

THE National Economy Board called a conference in Washington, D. C., beginning on October 18, to devise ways to curtail the use of cloth in the making of women's garments. To this conference was invited a delegation of men from the National Garment Retailers' Association, comprising stores in various cities engaged in the retailing of women's and children's garments.

It is to be noted that the names reported by the press for this conference are of men only—not one woman's name appears. It is contended by the retail merchants that "their long experience" in women's, misses' and children's garments makes their opinion of value to the government in insuring a "judicious use of cloth."

How about the endless centuries of experience women have had in the making of garments for "women, misses and children"? How about their grinding experience in the judicious use of cloth?

Trained Nurse and M. P.

ROBERTA MacADAMS, newly-elected M. P. of Alberta, is a trained nurse. When she is not in the House of Parliament she will be on duty in the Canadian Military Hospital at Orpington. Out of twenty-one candidates for Parliament the only one who received as many votes as Miss MacAdams was Captain R. Pearson, "the fighting parson." Alberta's new woman member has had exactly the career which will fit her for her task. She is in active service for her country and she has taken charge of educational and agricultural departments in her Province of Alberta. Perhaps this is the first time in the world's history when the profession of caring for suffering human bodies has had a place in public councils.

Vote Slackers

SUFFRAGISTS are chuckling softly in their sleep over the excited scoldings the New York Times has given to registration slackers in New York City. Its anti-suffrage editorial writers must have forgotten how they have labored to prove that it is women who wouldn't vote if they had the chance. So it seems that non-registration is a human failing, not a feminine failing. Women in suffrage states have so far no record of being goaded to the registration booth by editorial runners-in.

Perhaps the registration slackers of New York need a few women voters to do the "Battalion of Death" act and shame them to it.

Up-to-date Weapons

THERE is great interest in every mechanical device that may help the United States to win the war. The public wants our country to be equipped with the best aeroplanes, the newest guns, the most up-to-date machinery of every sort.

It is important also that our country should be equipped with the best and most up-to-date machinery for fighting the enemies within our gates, who always become especially active in wartime—dirt, disease, infant mortality, political corruption, intemperance, profiteering and a "black hundred" of similar scourges: It is not equipped with the best and most up-to-date election machinery while that machinery cannot register the votes of women.

Women have proved themselves among the best and most valiant fighters against these domestic foes. They deserve to be provided with the most efficient modern equipment for doing the

work. Where would be the war wisdom of a nation that should send out half of its most faithful troops armed only with the weapons of the Middle Ages, against an enemy provided with all the latest devices of twentieth century warfare? The representatives of all these domestic enemies are armed with the ballot, and make effective use of it on election day. They are all opposed to equal suffrage. Give the Home Guard the modern weapons with which to meet them! A. S. B.

"Only Soldiers"

A FINE incident is reported from Russia, by an American woman who went out as a press correspondent.

When the women volunteers, "the battalion of death," were encamped among many thousands of soldiers, there was some doubt whether the women might not be in danger from the licentiousness of the troops. One night there was a knock at the door of their barracks. The woman who was standing on guard as a sentinel said, "Who goes there?"

"We want to come in," answered a man's voice.

"You cannot come in," said the sentinel.

"Isn't this where the girls are?"

The sentinel answered, "There are no girls here. There are only soldiers."

The report of that answer went all through the army; and the women were never molested again.

There are times when the difference of sex ought to be forgotten. There is always a war on between the right and the wrong. Every important election is a battle of Armageddon. As Frances E. Willard truly said, "The Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule are voted up or voted down on election day." Whatever may be thought of women's taking part in actual material war, in this moral and spiritual warfare they are well qualified to bear their part, and experience has shown that they strengthen the forces of righteousness. Some men are still so obsessed with the idea of sex as to be unwilling to recognize women as their fellow soldiers in these great conflicts. They should take to themselves the lesson which even the rude hearts of the ignorant Russian soldiers were able to feel. When the trumpet has blown for the battle of Armageddon, there are no longer men and women. There are only soldiers. A. S. B.

Women in War Work

WOMEN are taking a larger and larger share of war work, and are showing that they can do it well. They are making good in one occupation after another for which they had been supposed to be unfit. In many lines the tradition of their incapacity is found to have had no more solid basis than in the incident related in "Tit-Bits":

At a military tribunal in the border district of England, one member asked the applicant, for example, a shepherd, if he knew of any reason why his work should not be undertaken by a woman.

"A woman once tried it," replied the applicant, "and she made a mess of it."

"Who was she?" inquired the chairman.

"'Bo-Peep,'" answered the shepherd.

A. S. B.

Throwing Mud

AN official anti-suffrage publication asserts that at a public meeting Dr. Anna Howard Shaw "warmly approved a statement made by another speaker that "any unmarried girl has the right to motherhood." If Dr. Shaw had ever done anything of the sort, how long would she have remained a minister in good standing in the Methodist Church?

"Frantic and filthy slanders" were the favorite weapon of the reactionaries in England in the sixteenth century, according to Charles Kingsley. Frantic and filthy slanders are the favorite weapons of some reactionaries of this day. A. S. B.

For a Free Press

THE United States Constitution guarantees the freedom of the press. But Congress has given the postal authorities the power to refuse the use of the mails to any paper of which the Postmaster disapproves, even though the paper may not have committed any legal offense. And next Congress went still further, and made it a felony to distribute by express or by hand any publications which have been forbidden to pass through the mails. It is hard to see how this squares with the freedom of the press.

The suffragists as such are not concerned with this matter. There is no danger that our publications will be suppressed. But every editor is in duty bound to protest against any interference with freedom of the press.

There has always been a law to punish any paper that publishes treasonable matter, or urges its readers to become lawbreakers. The object of the new enactment is to reach papers which do not come under that description. It is understood to be aimed at papers which criticize the government, or oppose the war, or denounce the draft.

In every previous conflict in which the United States has been engaged, both newspapers and individuals have been allowed to do all these things. During the Mexican War, the most severe denunciations were freely launched against the government and the war. During the Civil War, John P. Irish (the only man in California who makes a specialty of opposing equal suffrage) was for some time the editor of the State Press of Iowa City, Ia. In July and August of 1864, this paper called President Lincoln a fool, a knave, a sneak-thief and a character-assassin. On July 13, 1864, he said editorially: "The result of his (Lincoln's) election will be a looseness in public and private morals equal to that which prevailed during the French Revolution." Irish also denounced the draft: "Americans are to be dragged like beasts into the bloody arena," he said. On July 6 of the same year he had declared:

"Lincoln is determined to crush the liberties of our people and be absolute dictator; or is curious to know how much tyranny the American people will stand before they assert their rights as did our fathers against King George by open defiance."

It did not occur to Lincoln that the proper way to deal with these offensive utterances was to suppress them. Some of the publications that it is now sought to suppress are decidedly objectionable, but it is still more objectionable to deny free speech. It is poor psychology to hope to lessen any sort of discontent, reasonable or unreasonable, by muzzling the expression of it.

A. S. B.

Suffrage

OHIO suffragists are halting Mr. Voter's attention to ask:

"Do you want to take the vote away from your mother, your wife, your daughter, your sister?

"The last Legislature gave women the right to vote for Presidential Electors. You are asked by a referendum petition to take away this right on November 6.

"Is this an honest referendum?

"No! The Ohio Woman Suffrage Association has proof enough of forgery and fraud to throw out the whole petition.

"Why was the petition not thrown out?

"Because the courts and the Secretary of State have not given us a hearing on the general petition. We were given a hearing in only four counties, Scioto, Trumbull, Mahoning and Cuyahoga. Out of 9,964 names in these counties, the courts threw out 8,661 as being fraudulent. Similar proportions would have been thrown out in every county in the state if we had been given a hearing.

"Do these petitions represent the people?

"No! They represent a special interest.

"Five hundred and eighty-one petitions were circulated by saloonkeepers and bartenders.

"Two hundred and forty-six petitions were circulated by employees of the breweries, the Personal Liberty League and by men closely allied with the liquor interests.

"This referendum is the work of the organized liquor ring. The people of Ohio did not ask for it.

"Nearly one-quarter of all the names were obtained in Cincinnati alone.

"Circulators had to resort to fraud and forgery to get the petitions filled.

"Though these petitions were formally filed by the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, not one woman circulated a petition!

"Will you let such a referendum succeed?

"The Republican, Democratic, Progressive, Prohibition and Socialist parties have endorsed Woman Suffrage.

"Be true to your party's pledges.

"Our country is fighting for political freedom in the world. Do not take away the little political freedom Ohio women have won!

"Women are standing by you. Stand by us.

"Vote YES on this ballot November 6th."

AN interesting suffrage demonstration emphasized the success of the recent W. C. T. U. Convention at Jamestown, N. Y. Mrs. Halsey W. Wilson who has had charge of the Watchers' Schools in New York for the last eight weeks was invited by the Franchise Section of the W. C. T. U. to conduct a model election which had been planned as a feature of the Convention. There were two ballots: one for amendments to the State Constitution, and one for propositions. The amendments to be voted on were for suffrage and prohibition. The propositions dealt with four phases of the liquor question.

In carrying on the election Mrs. Wilson was assisted by the Jamestown suffrage organization. A polling place was equipped at Convention Headquarters, with careful attention to every detail of physical arrangement provided for in the New York state election laws. Voting booths and official ballot boxes were loaned by the Jamestown election authorities. The necessary four inspectors for registration day and the required eight members of the election board for election day were secured among the Jamestown suffragists.

Three hundred and twenty-six delegates and visitors registered for the election; while many, not understanding the necessity of registering until too late, were disappointed in not being able to cast their votes. Three hundred and six women voted. The suffrage amendment polled 305 votes. There was exactly one opposing vote.

Not only was there intense interest aroused by the novelty of such an election, but women constantly exclaimed over the educational value of the experience. For some it was a veritable revelation. Here was a Sunday School room of a church, equipped after the manner of places where the business of town and state government is transacted. The Stars and Stripes added to the atmosphere of authority and patriotism that seemed to prevail. The business of expressing individual opinion went on in a quiet, dignified manner. Meanwhile women were arriving at the only conclusion that clear thinking, intelligent beings could possibly come to, viz.: *If this is what it means to vote, why can we not vote when and where it really counts?*

FROM Millicent Gerrett Fawcett, the leader of Great Britain's constitutional suffragists, the National American Woman Suffrage Association has just received the following message of cheer:

"The National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies of Great Britain send heartiest greetings to the suffragists of the United States of America and wish them every success in their autumn campaign in New York State.

"We have every confidence that the women of our own country are on the eve of a very substantial degree of success in their fifty years' campaign for political freedom; and one great element in our feeling of thankfulness at our approaching victory is that it will help on the enfranchisement of women in the United States and other countries.

"That this may be so is our earnest prayer and confident anticipation."

THE opening gun has been fired by the women of Lakewood, Ohio, in their campaign for municipal suffrage. At a meeting at the home of Mrs. C. E. Kendall, an address on municipal suffrage and how to get it was made by Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, President of the Ohio State Suffrage Association. Cities operating under home rule charters may amend such charters to permit women to vote in all municipal elections. Lakewood is the third Ohio city in which women have begun a campaign for municipal suffrage. Both the others won. East Cleveland was the first to grant this right to women. Columbus, the capital, followed suit. Other Ohio cities operating under home charters are: Cleveland, Toledo, Dayton, Springfield, Sandusky, and Ashtabula.

AN indication that woman suffrage sentiment has leaped ahead within the past few years is the fact that the Women's City Club, with 2,000 members, has issued a call to the voters of New York city and New York state to vote yes on the woman suffrage amendment on November 6.

THE Equal Suffrage Federation of the District of Columbia, at its annual session, October 23, moved to become a part of the state association. All suffrage associations in the District that are working for the franchise by constitutional method have now been unified.

Summary

ALL four candidates for the Mayoralty in New York city are backing up the suffrage amendment to come before the voters on November 6.

Mr. William M. Bennett, the Republican candidate, has just reminded his constituents that he voted for the submission to the people of a woman suffrage amendment when he was in the New York state Assembly in 1909, and again when he was in the Senate in 1915-16.

IN convention assembled in September, The Women's Christian Temperance Union passed the following resolution.

"We rejoice in the continued victories for woman suffrage, and do congratulate the states of Ohio, Indiana, North Dakota, Nebraska, Michigan, and Rhode Island in their progress towards the final victory, and pledge ourselves to work more earnestly for the enfranchisement of women in our state and nation.

"Although we do not favor the action of the women in picketing the White House, we favor the submission of the Federal Suffrage Amendment to the Legislatures of the several states in order that the women of the United States may become the political equals of those of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the Scandinavian countries."

EVA WATERMAN, *Chairman.*
Mrs. Mary Cochran,
Mrs. Eva Cruzen,
Mrs. Eva Emerson Wold,
Mrs. Adelina Guthrie,
Mrs. J. A. Vye.

THAT the enfranchisement of British women will open up a new world to women in industry was the conclusion of the National Union of Women Workers at its annual convention in London early in October.

A resolution on behalf of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, moved by Mrs. Oliver Strachey and seconded by Lady Selborne, appointed a committee to consider the entire reconstruction of the National Union of Women Workers in view of the probable extension of the Union's work as a result of the enfranchisement of women.

ABEL HERNANT, in a most sympathetic editorial in *Figaro* on "La Loi de la Femme," says that to give the suffrage to women as a "reward" is a somewhat unnecessarily lordly attitude, but that women will not mind this. They are too practical to mind. They have concealed this practical side of theirs from men, knowing very well all the time that it was men who were the real "fishers for the moon," the really impractical ones. "If we did not know their true nature," says he, "it was their own fault, for they hid it!" However, he asks seriously, did we have to wait for the 20th century and the revelations of this war to find out what was right under our eyes all the time, especially in France, that woman is more gifted than man for the management of an establishment, for economy, for commerce and for enterprise? "They have taken the occasion that had hitherto been lacking to them to make their proofs. They have taken nothing from anyone; they have filled places that were empty; they have been 'interims.' 'It remains for us to legitimatize their place." He is not at all afraid that women will use their power to take an advantage over men—all they will do is to establish an equilibrium.

While We Wage War

By Clara Ueland, President, Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association

TO THOSE WHO SAY WE SHOULD NOT WORK FOR SUFFRAGE *NOW:*

EVERY woman in the United States should give positive and active allegiance to her country in its time of trouble.

Every woman should give time to Red Cross work, should knit, should help toward food conservation, and, in every way permitted her, strengthen our cause against the enemy.

But this does not mean that nothing else need be done. Education must go on. Social work should not be neglected. Great causes must not be allowed to languish.

We are waging a war to make the world safe for democracy, and for the principle that those who must submit to authority should have a voice in their government.

Consistency demands the political liberation of the women of the Allies. Democracy applies to women as well as men.

The Canadian women consecrated themselves to war service but found time to push the cause of woman suffrage, with the result that five of the Canadian provinces are politically free.

With remarkable devotion to the war, the English women have not forgotten the cause of woman's emancipation and have worked with wisdom and discretion so that the House of Commons has voted seven to one to give the women of England full emancipation.

The French women, notwithstanding their terrible sacrifice, have been true to the cause of women and have been promised the municipal vote.

Shall we in the United States, in which half of the states give women no political recognition, lay down our arms when the whole civilized world is at war to establish the principle of democracy!

Like these women, American suffragists can stand by their country and at the same time give allegiance to the cause of suffrage.

Some of our women work all day and every day for Red Cross and at the same time do their bit towards the liberation of women. Julia Lathrop, head of the Children's Bureau, thinks it necessary for the development of her work that women should have political power, and takes every opportunity to deliver a stroke for suffrage. Mrs. Raymond Robins, of the Women's Trade Union, is not dropping suffrage work, because she knows that justice will not be done the working woman until she has the potential power of the vote.

Even President Wilson finds time to send a message of encouragement to the women of New York who are working for their referendum, and also to send word to the Democrats of Maine to be true to their party platform and vote for woman suffrage.

Never have the indications for final and complete success of our cause been more encouraging. Never has there been a greater need for a strong morale in our suffrage army!

Remember ours is a great cause! Its success means the greater usefulness, happiness and well-being of all of our people.

STAND BY!

A Woman Citizen Building

THE Scandinavian Woman Suffrage Association of Minnesota has found a substantial way in which to express its loyalty to and faith in the cause of woman suffrage. Out of funds raised in woman's way—teas, bazars and plays—the association has erected a woman suffrage building on the state fair grounds and presented it to the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association. When it was dedicated this autumn the suffragists found themselves in possession of one of the most attractive buildings on the fair grounds.

With prophetic instinct the donors named this charming suffrage home the "Woman Citizen Building," though Minnesota so far has no measure of suffrage beyond the right to vote for school directors and members of park boards. Mrs. Luth Jaeger, president of the Scandinavian Association, made the presentation speech and Mrs. Andreas Ueland, president of the Minnesota Suffrage Association accepted on behalf of the state organization. Miss Maria Sanford, well known in the suffrage world, made the address of the day.

The Scandinavian Association surprised even itself by so quickly raising the funds for the building. The original intention was to raise $500 by way of a beginning, but once started they kept going and a building that is a credit to woman's enterprise was the speedy result.

The first ambitious venture toward raising the building fund was a play presented in the Swedish language, a play never before produced in this country. The result was wide publicity, increased membership, and an encouraging bank balance. A legacy of $100 and donations from several of the state board members, together with the sum raised from the play, formed the nucleus which attracted other sums.

Appeal was made to business men, especially those of Scandinavian birth or ancestry. In commenting on this phase of the work Mrs. Jaeger says, "We were convinced that it is not the men of Viking ancestry who are obstructing suffrage in this State."

Suffragists are inclined to think that the Minnesota women have forged the first link in a chain of "Woman Citizen Buildings" that some day may reach from coast to coast.

MINNESOTA'S WOMAN CITIZEN BUILDING

Not Because His Father Was

"WHEN I was in college," says Hon. John A. Kingsbury, New York's Commissioner of Public Charities, "I remember Mr. Bryan speaking to us in the auditorium on debating. He told us that the first requisite of a debate was a debatable subject. He warned us against wasting our time in arguing self-evident propositions; for example, he said: 'If someone challenges you when you make the assertion that it is wrong to steal, don't argue with him—search him.' So, when a person challenges the right of women to vote, I don't feel like arguing with him. I feel like inviting him to search his soul.

"I am a suffragist for the same reason that I was always a good regular Republican up to the time I was about twenty-one. Since then I have at times found good reason not to be always perfectly regular as a Republican, but I have never found a reason why I should not always be perfectly regular as a suffragist.

"I was a Republican *not* because my father was. My father was a Democrat. When I was a lad of nine, notwithstanding our difference in politics, he permitted me to act as "mascot" to a reception committee which went to meet the Territorial Governor appointed by Grover Cleveland. The "mascot's" duties consisted in lugging the heavy baggage of Governor Semple several blocks through the sandy streets. When I appeared, with sweat pouring off my dusty brow, my father said: 'Governor, ask my son what his politics are.'

"The Governor, without bothering about his bags, took the cue. 'My little fellow,' said he, 'I suppose you are a good Democrat like your father?' 'No, sir,' I promptly replied, 'I am not a Democrat, I am a Republican.' 'Why are you a Republican?' said the Governor. 'I am a Republican,' I said, 'because my mother was'."

Why Suffrage

MRS. FREDERICK EDEY CARRYING THE COLORS IN THE WAKE-UP AMERICA PARADE

"It was universally agreed that the suffragists were the best marchers in line, barring none, not even the soldiers," said the New York Sun's news story about the "Wake-Up America Parade," held in New York City on April 19, 1917. "They had mobilized on Sixty-second Street and waited for a long time at the point where they joined the main parade, but their heads were high and their step quick and in perfect alignment as they swung past the Union League Club, that stronghold of anti-suffrage sentiment." The suffrage division numbered six hundred. Many suffragists were in other divisions, the nurses' sections, the school-teachers' and others.

N.B.—Three automobiles carried the representatives of the anti-suffragists.

"THE STEADY TREAD OF WOMEN'S FEET"

It has been my contention even in that day—so far removed from our present view of suffrage—when the vote was ridiculously associated with the necessitous wearing of masculine garments, a slouch hat and other appurtenances which we now dismiss as unessential to a comprehension of politics, that an actress is a suffragist even if she doesn't know it.

Any woman who goes home from her work at midnight is a natural defender of a means that brings to her kind a recognition that she walks the streets by night for other than ensnaring purposes. Twenty-five years ago when I went home from the theatre to my little Harlem flat, I carried a newspaper parcel with nothing in it—so that any male prowler would understand that I was a working woman and felt that lingering by the wayside in conversation with him was decidedly out of my province.

DANISH GIRLS IN PROCESSION TO THE PALACE OF THE KING AFTER THEIR ENFRANCHISEMENT IN JUNE, 1915

The graying of my hair has natu immune from invitations to delay my today there is no young woman of any other walk in life—who need for protection. She is accepted at she would be at high noon, a citizen able in the light of the moon as under searching rays.

Straws show which way the wind And from my soul I believe tha steady tread of the women's feet tow that goal for which they have be striving has impressed mankind tha we can walk about for the soberest of purposes. It is the great Suffrage Parades of the day time that have made peaceful and fearless and attended with respect, our little nightly march from work.

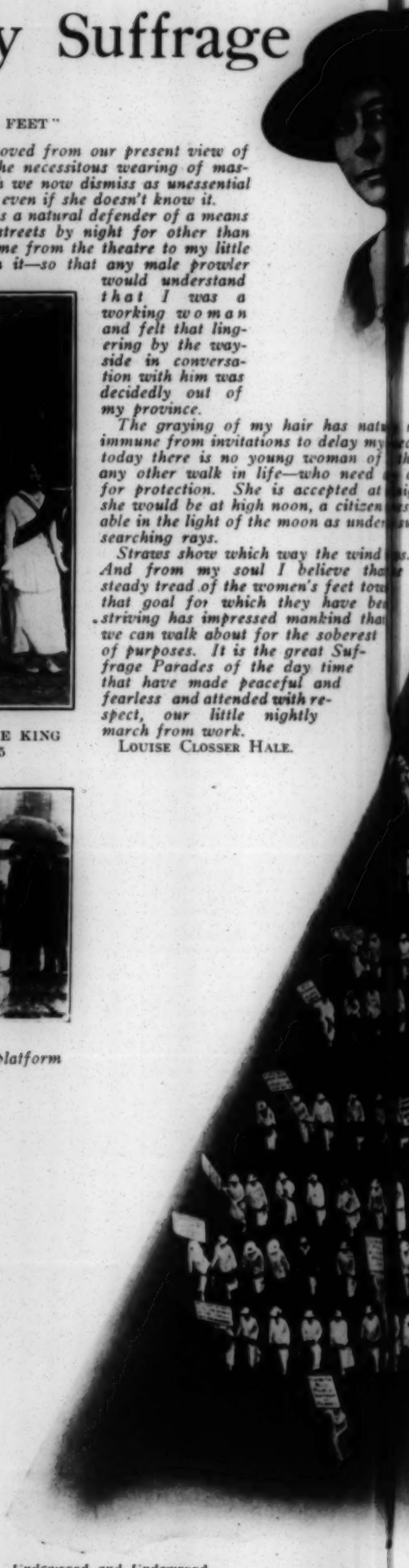
LOUISE CLOSSER HALE.

THE VERY WETTEST PARADE, CHICAGO, JUNE, 1916
But it helped to win a suffrage plank in the Republican National Convention's platform

THE DAY OF SMALL THINGS. ONE OF THE EARLY PARADES

Pictorial News.

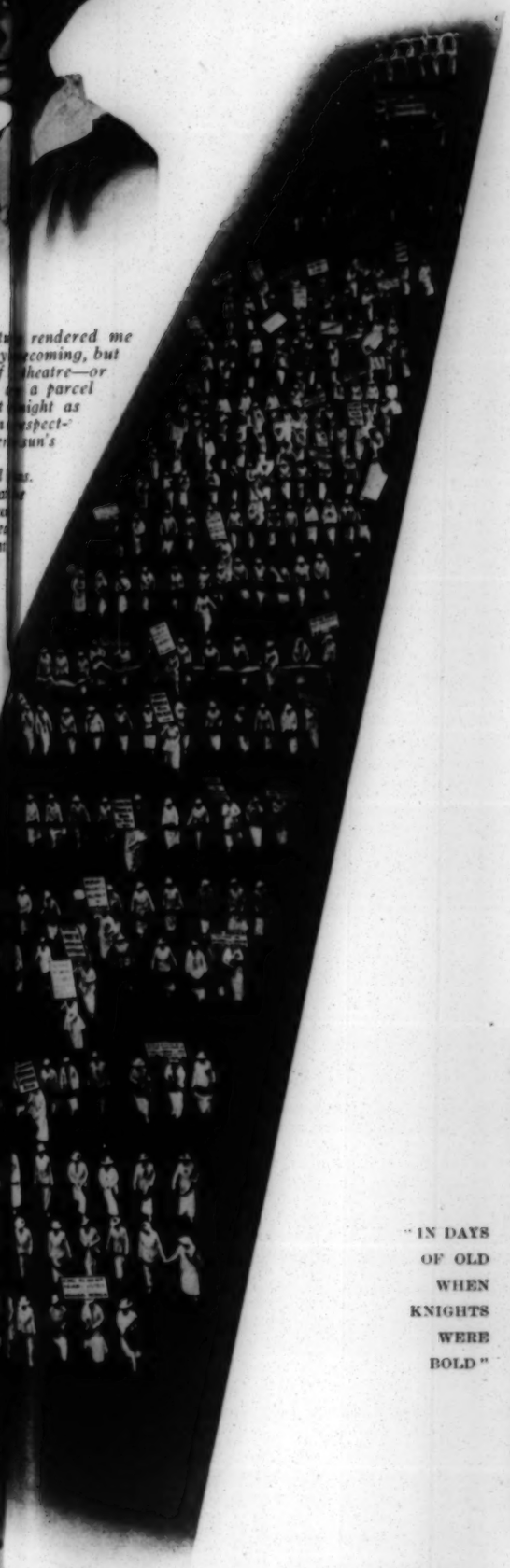
In those days, when women had just begun to stand up and be counted for suffrage, an ambulance stood conspicuously by to pick up the swooning suffragists. It promptly went out of business. No woman fainted and none fell out of line.



Underwood and Underwood.

BANNER PARADE IN NEW YORK CITY, OCTOBER

Parades?



"IN DAYS OF OLD WHEN KNIGHTS WERE BOLD"

THE SUFFRAGE PROCESSION

BY THE ASSISTANT EDITOR OF THE CENTURY

We marched in the Woman's Parade.
Our round, yellow lanters swayed
Down the village street.
Transparencies bobbed above,
And along the line.
The Autumn night was a thing to love,
Cool and blue and divine,
Ripe like wine.
Our feet scuffed, beating time
To the drummers behind and before;
And the foolish yellow flag I bore
Was a ruddy banner rippling out to a ringing battle rhyme.

In the ranks of the women before us,
Marching silent to our whistling chorus
Flashed forth the face I love, merry and kind and bright,
The eyes with their sweet and loyal light,
Thrilled to starry brilliance, upthrusting a banner o'er us,
Of blinding white.

I marched with the men behind—
And yet, hand in hand with her,
On a lonely mountain height
I stood, and watched cloud-chasms fill with fire,
And the golden phoenix all our dream's desire,
Struggle blazing aloft like a great and flaming flower,
With a crimson shower
Of scattering sparks on his darkly smouldering pyre.

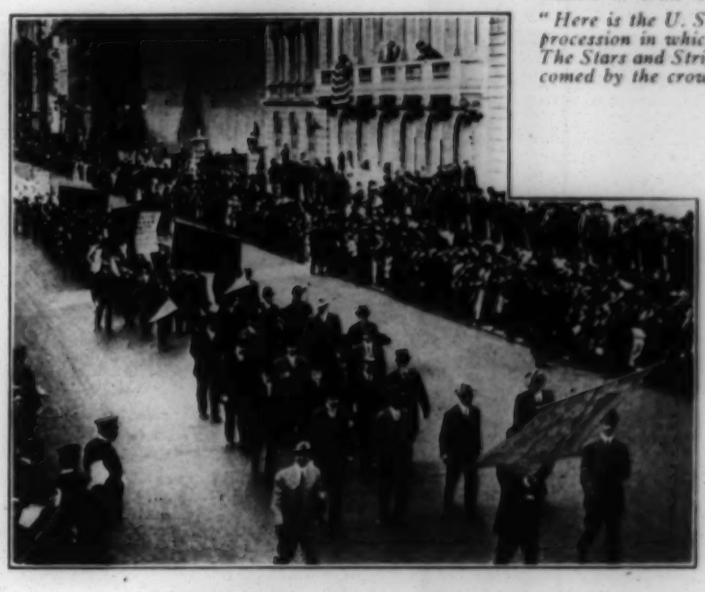
Loud o'er the wrangling drum
These things cry "Come!"
In the merry flame of her faith my fears are dumb.
Our silly, round, yellow lanterns sway
On to a sword-white dawn of day
Whatever the weary wise men say!

WILLIAM ROSE BENET.

STARS AND STRIPES IN LONDON STREETS

It was not United States soldiers, but United States suffragists who first carried the Stars and Stripes through cheering crowds in London streets. Marcia Townsend sent this picture of the American contingent in the English suffrage parade of June 17, 1911, to the National American Woman Suffrage Association in New York. With it she wrote:

"Here is the U. S. A. contingent of the great procession in which I was proud to take part. The Stars and Stripes were very cordially welcomed by the crowds."



The gallant 94 who first dared to march up Fifth Avenue with the women.

When Damrosch Beat Time for Suffrage

WALTER DAMROSCH

WHEN Walter Damrosch, the famous musical director was allotted five minutes in which to give his reasons for woman suffrage, he rose gallantly to his master reputation as a time-beater, and delivered to the waiting audience a little speech of gem-like quality, polished and rounded and finished, and well within his allotted time.

"I am for woman suffrage," said Mr. Damrosch, "because, while I am a man, I am a man born of woman, and I can see no occult, no mysterious reason why women, who certainly show highest intelligence in the management of domestic affairs should not show similar intelligence in the larger affairs of the city and state. I think that the vote will give to the wise women (and there are many such) the opportunity to give us of their wisdom for the benefit of the state, and I think that the vote will give to the foolish women (and there are a few such) a larger sense of their responsibility, beyond their own petty affairs, their own personal selfish desires and vanities, towards the larger needs of the community.

"I do not believe in man-made laws as to what women can do or cannot do, or shall do, or shall not do.

"'Is there then,' you may ask, 'no limit to woman's activities, no barrier to her ambition'? Yes! There is one supreme Master of the world to whose laws both man and woman must bow in abject humility and as the master is a woman, I should have said 'Mistress.' I allude to Dame Nature. Her laws are supreme, and none, be they man or woman, can transgress them. Nature says to man (for the Shakespeares and Beethovens are but few), 'Even though you try in your vaulting ambition to reach the Heavens, and though your hands try to touch the stars, yet in the end, the sum and substance of your achievements will be but as a drop in the ocean of eternity.' And Nature says to woman, 'Even though you may dream of a life of sunshine and laughter and pleasure, the day will come when you will bear children in sorrow and suffering, and ever after all your longings, all your efforts, all your strivings will be the one aim, to nurse and develop your children that they may become better than you, better physically, better mentally, morally.' It is the art instinct in woman to seek beauty and perfection in her children, and thus the instinct of Nature, through human consciousness, becomes sanctified to a divine mission. Alas, to only one mother was it vouchsafed to bear the Perfect Man, but the longing remains in every woman's breast.

"Think you that the suffrage will change this? No! Thrice No! For the vote in the hands of the mother will be but a flaming sword, an added strength towards achieving her goal—the future perfection of the race.

"The democratization of our country cannot be complete unless women also assume the responsibility of the suffrage; and not as a privilege, but as a solemn duty should they take up this burden, for added burden it is.

"Not pampered pets of privilege, but pals and partners, do we want our women folks to be."

With just half a minute left and five more reasons to tell, and the audience eager to hear every last one, things looked black for Mr. Damrosch's record as a time-beater. But he said he thought he could make it. And he did. "One wife and four daughters," he smiled, and his score was complete with a fraction of a minute to spare.

Women Without a Country

DO the women of the United States realize that a certain percentage of them is practically without a country?

This is the *status quo* concerning American women who have married foreigners, Sections 3960 and 3961 of the U. S. Compiled Statutes read as follows:

Sec. 3960. "Any American woman who marries a foreigner shall take the nationality of her husband. At the termination of the marital relation she may resume her American citizenship, if abroad, by registering as an American citizen within one year with a consul of the United States, or by returning to reside in the United States, or, if residing in the United States at the termination of the marital relation, by continuing to reside therein."

Sec. 3961. "Any foreign woman who acquires American citizenship by marriage to an American shall be assumed to retain the same after the termination of the marital relation, if she continues to reside in the United States, unless she makes formal renunciation thereof before a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, or if she reside abroad she may retain her citizenship by registering as such before a United States consul within one year after termination of such marital relations."

Nationality, then, when it concerns women, is not a matter of racial origin, birth or locality, but is determined by the laws of the country! Whether a woman is American or foreign-born, she has no nationality herself, but is considered as being of her husband's nationality.

Yet women are expected to do their bit for their country—and are doing it—regardless of the laws that deprive them of having a country of their own. Yet patriotism has never been considered man's business only, regardless of its etymological derivation! For the boys that are going abroad to take part in the world's war have not only a fatherland, but a motherland, and are not fighting for democracy only, but for their home, the home over which "mother" presides according to ancient tradition. What a mockery all that talk of a woman's citizenship, when that woman has no country of her own choice and no vote even in her own country!

A. V. E.

Mrs. Wood's Statement

MRS. IRA COUCH WOOD, who has recently resigned from the executive secretaryship of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, has made emphatic denial of the newspaper statement that her resignation was due to "the domination of suffrage politics in the Woman's Committee." Mrs. Wood declares herself an ardent suffragist, and is a member of the town council of Winnetka, Illinois, being the first woman elected to city office in Illinois after the suffrage law of that state went into effect. She resigned from her position with the Woman's Committee because she had completed the program of state organization undertaken by her, and is now about to enter upon her duties as director of the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Foundation for Child Welfare, in Chicago. Mrs. Wood's statement is as follows:

"My resignation as executive secretary of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense was not due, as stated, to the 'domination of suffrage politics within the Committee.' I am myself a suffragist, but the Woman's Committee was not concerned with the suffrage issue while I was connected with it, and consistently maintained a non-partisan attitude toward it.

"I am particularly distressed that it should be said that I had disagreed with Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. I am deeply grateful for every hour of my association with her."

[The very fact that Mrs. Wood with her long-time suffrage association could be supposed hostile to suffrage shows the rigor with which suffrage is kept in the background by the suffragists on the Woman's Committee. —ED.]

New National Party for Universal Suffrage

UNIVERSAL suffrage is the first plank in the platform of the National Party. In its declaration of principles this new national political party, in convention assembled at Chicago this month, declared its aim to be "the attainment of democracy in government and industry and in our international relations." The suffrage plank reads:

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE: There can be no equality of opportunity in political affairs, and consequently no complete democracy, so long as one-half of the adult inhabitants are denied a voice in forming the laws under which they are to live. The right of suffrage should not be denied or abridged on account of sex. We therefore demand the nation-wide enfranchisement of women upon equal terms with men, and favor the immediate adoption of the Susan B. Anthony amendment to the Federal Constitution.

"I've got to practise on the piano five hours a day."

"What for?"

"Cause pa and ma don't like our new neighbors."—*Boston Transcript.*

The Poetry and Politics of Pai-Ta-Shun

AN article by Evelyn Nichols Kerr on the Chinese poetry of Pai-Ta-Shun, calls attention to the fact that for several years lyrics bearing this mysterious signature have been appearing in leading periodicals. They have been widely read and generally praised and their author has been discussed as a talented Chinese scholar, proficient in English, making translations from his native tongue.

Quite recently this same Pai-Ta-Shun, standing before an audience at Carnegie Hall, declared that "every argument ever used to gain, by slow degrees, through the centuries, political liberty for men applies equally in the case of women."

He spoke in a rich, low, voice, with no trace of foreign accent. He seemed entirely familiar with American idiom, and he quickly proved himself past master of a humor so subtle that again and again he had to wait while the low chuckle of the quick-witted few grew into the side-splitting laughter of the many as the whole audience rallied to the point.

Once upon a time Dr. Charles L. Dana took occasion to say that there was an acute controversy as to whether suffragists or antis are less intelligent. That in itself is not so very funny. But what has made it so very funny is that the anti-suffragists have put it out in a leaflet *as an argument for their case*. Pai-Ta-Shun stripped the fun of the fact bare, as if with a pair of surgical scissors, while the people in front of him rocked with joy.

Once upon a time, too, Dr. Dana conceded to women, "energy and magnificent capacity," but they ought to be used, he opined, in matters pertaining to disease, infant welfare, the welfare of mental and moral defectives, immigration, unemployment, labor, housing, education and defence. Rather proper subjects of political activity, Pai-Ta-Shun pointed out.

Dr. Dana says that measured by fair rules of intelligence testing, the average zealot in the cause of suffrage has about the mental age of eleven. Looking around from America to Europe and back again, at the war work of these eleven-year-olds, Pai-Ta-Shun was moved to wonder what might not be expected of them when they really grow up.

Perhaps it was from an Oriental bias, perhaps it wasn't, but Pai-Ta-Shun questioned the value of statistical deductions like Dr. Dana's. However, if there had to be some, he offered his. By a little mathematical study of Who's Who in New York, he had found that the average age of the eight men most conspicuously opposed to woman suffrage was between 70 and 80 years—representing a good many miles of arterio-sclerosis, accompanied by decided symptoms of mental rheumatism, he thought. And, while the audience shook, he reminded these anti-suffrage gentlemen that about the time they were born there was an active association opposed to *votes for men*. Men without property were not fit to vote, ran the argument of those days. Government was the landowner's job.

Woman suffrage, said Pai-Ta-Shun, is a "question of vision, of insight, of flexibility of mind, in a world forever in flux toward better things, of a type of mind that refuses to be bound by tradition and precedent, but looks insistently forward to the world as it ought to be, and is to be, in the future. Above all, of a type of mind which is willing to strive to reach higher levels of justice in human affairs. To my mind this question is one of simple justice.

DR. FREDERICK PETERSON.

There is no real democracy with half of the citizens unrepresented in government. If we believe in votes for men we must also believe in votes for women. And I say it will be a shame upon us any longer to deny to women that which is their just due. The utmost we can do to help them now in these closing weeks of the splendid campaign which they have conducted during war time at huge sacrifices to themselves, will not retrieve us in the eyes of generations to come for what we might have done long ago, yet did not, because the love of justice and of liberty was not strong enough for us."

But who is Pai-Ta-Shun?

With the publication of his collected poems comes the information that Pai-Ta-Shun is an American, a New York physician of rare reputation, Dr. Frederick Peterson. Pai-Ta-Shun is, in effect, a Chinese form of Peterson.

Only one poem in the collection is a translation. This is The Chinese Girl in Exile, a famous poem 2,000 years old, expressing the revolt of a nomad wife against her unloved husband, who purchased her with his gold. Its hatred of "golden gifts" in place of love and freedom is as modern as Ethel Barrymore's arraignment of luxurious bondage in "The Twelve Pound Look."

Mrs. Kerr says that "both in Dr. Peterson's house and in his offices are evidences of his interest in the East. Through his verse Dr. Peterson has endeavored to speak the message the East has for the West. Indeed he might be called an Ambassador from the old world of Thought to the New-World-of-Too-Strenuous-Action, bearing the glad tidings of serenity and repose."

"Why don't you get an alienist to examine your son?"

"No, sir! An American doctor is good enough for me."—*Baltimore American.*

"Women are not very strong physically."

"So they say. Yet a woman can put the lid on a jar of fruit so that a Hercules can hardly get it off."—*Kansas City Journal.*

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"Over the Top"

The International Woman Suffrage News
Jus Suffragii

The only paper devoted to a world survey of suffrage events and other happenings of special concern to women.

A Few Striking Items of Recent Date

Great Britain's Suffrage Bill menaced
27,000 Hamburg women demand full rights as citizens
Budapest delegates will petition Parliament to give their women full municipal suffrage
Austrian Parliament's Head Committee favors woman jurors
Irish women ask representation in Home Rule Convention
French women seek world cooperation on Equal Work Equal Pay standard
Canada's Premier stands on a platform of full suffrage for women

CAN YOU AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT

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Published in London

Monthly official organ of the INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE
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Who's Who Among the Sixty-fifth

WHEN Congress reassembles a few weeks hence, the eyes of two million suffragists in this country will single out their friends among the leaders, Democrats and Republicans, in whose hands, to such a large extent, lies the fate of the federal suffrage amendment. The next session will be the regular session of Congress, and suffrage is not to be postponed or pushed aside any longer on grounds of priority of war legislation. The legislative program is open, our amendment is on the calendar of the Senate, and the selection of the members of the newly created suffrage committee will be the first order of business in the House.

HON. EDWARD W. POU,
Democrat, of North Carolina.

HON. CHAMP CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Who are the men who are going to put suffrage through and make the federal amendment an accomplished fact, so far as Congress is concerned, before the session ends?

The number is gratifyingly large—so large that there is not space for them all in one issue of *The Woman Citizen*, and this article is, therefore, to be regarded as one of a series.

In the next number there will be brief reviews of the work for which suffragists are indebted to Rep. Philip P. Campbell, of Kansas, and Rep. Frank W. Mondell, of Wyoming. In still later numbers further interesting data will be given concerning the suffrage records of Congressmen.

HON. CHAMP CLARK.

To the Speaker of the House, Champ Clark of Missouri, suffragists are very largely indebted for the adoption of the House rule creating the suffrage committee. In 1914 Speaker Clark announced his support of woman suffrage, to a delegation including Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Mrs. Medill McCormick. . Ever since that time the Congressional Committee of the N. A. W. S. A. at Washington, has found the Speaker a strong ally and helpful friend. When Mrs. Catt addressed to him the National Suffrage Association's request for the creation of the suffrage committee at the beginning of the special session, she received an immediate and positive assurance of support. And it was the Speaker's influence with his party that brought us a number of Democratic votes for this committee which we would not otherwise have had.

HON. EDWARD W. POU.

The Rules Committee is one of the most powerful committees in the House, and its chairman is therefore a most important factor in the House proceedings. Hon. Edward W. Pou, of North Carolina, hitherto accounted an opponent of suffrage, cordially supported the resolution to create a suffrage committee, and his influence determined Democratic votes from the South. Mr. Pou is one of the friends to whom suffragists are looking for assistance in the passage of the federal amendment in the next session.

HON. GEORGE E. FOSS.

On the Republican side of the House, among the members most important in the party councils, is the Hon. George E. Foss of Illinois. A number of Republican votes for the suffrage committee are due to the influence of Mr. Foss, whose efforts in behalf of suffrage in the special session are taken as an earnest of the further assistance we may expect from him in this Congress.

Our Friends in Congress

HON. GEORGE E. FOSS,
Republican, of Illinois.

Want National Suffrage from 65th Congress

RESOLVED, That the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women reaffirms its endorsement of woman suffrage and pledges itself to renewed effort to secure national suffrage through the present Congress, and continued effort to secure such suffrage in our own state.

AT the annual meeting of the Minnesota State Graduate Nurses Association which now has 1074 members, it was moved and seconded that "We as a body favor the Federal Amendment for Woman Suffrage."

WHEREAS, We believe in the justice of political equality of women, be it

Resolved, That we favor the submission of the Federal Suffrage Amendment to the legislatures of the several states in order that the women of the United States may become the political equals of those of Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the Scandinavian countries.

The above resolution was unanimously adopted at the session of the Northern Minnesota Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in session at Minneapolis, Minn.

Southerners Endorse Federal Suffrage

STRONG endorsement was given the federal suffrage amendment by the South Carolina Equal Suffrage League in convention at Columbia, October 16 and 17. The South Carolina suffragists in taking this action and in pledging themselves to support the National American Woman Suffrage Association in its federal work, stated that the conditions in this country are so changed from conditions in time of peace that suffrage is now a national issue and the federal amendment should pass. The League will, however, continue its legislative work in the state, and to that end have placed the work of the legislative committee and the congressional committee under one chairmanship. Mrs. W. C. Cathcart of Columbia will act in that capacity.

There are now twenty-five active Leagues in South Carolina.

Mrs. Harriett Powe Lynch of Cheraw was reelected president of the League.

An official report from the controller of Great Britain, now before the Food Administration, shows how dependent England has become upon the farm labor of women. In one county alone 1,500 women are employed in farm labor of some sort.

In England

MRS. MILLICENT GARRETT FAWcett, English suffrage leader, writes the *Woman Citizen* that Mr. Lloyd George gives satisfactory assurances of the determination of the Government to push the Representation of the People Bill through all its stages. There is, it seems, an absolute necessity for the Government to create a new Parliamentary register of voters, as the existing ante-war register is obsolete, dating back to 1913.

It will be recalled that the *Woman Citizen's* last review of the British situation pointed out that the Woman Suffrage Clause of the bill has passed Committee Stage and has still to go through Report Stage and Third Reading. Having successfully passed Third Reading, it will go to the House of Lords, where it is scheduled for the same five stages, First Reading, Second Reading, Committee, Report and Third Reading, that it went through in the House of Commons. From the House of Lords it goes to the King for his signature.

Mrs. Fawcett calls attention to the fact that the first reading is nearly always merely formal; on the second reading the general principle of the Bill is debated; if it passes second reading it goes into Committee, and is then debated clause by clause. Report gives an opportunity for further correction and amendment. The third reading is final.

There has been no third reading at present of any part of the bill. Under British Parliamentary arrangements it would not be possible to have a third reading of any particular clause apart from the bill as a whole. The royal consent is merely formal. It is some centuries since the royal assent was withheld from any bill which had passed both houses. The words of Stevenson in the early days of railways as to what would happen if a cow got on the railway line in front of an express train recur to mind in this connection. He merely remarked: "It would be awkward for the coo!"

After the new bill has become law there will be about three months' work ahead in preparing the new register. Then at any time that it may seem desirable, the Government could dissolve this Parliament and have a general election.

And at that general election British women will vote.

The Married Teacher

THE Board of Education of Detroit, Mich., has repealed the regulation against the eligibility of married women. This regulation has been in effect for nearly a quarter of a century. The marriage of any woman teacher has always constituted a resignation, but under the repeal of the regulation, married women may now be recommended to the board for appointment at the discretion of the superintendent of public schools.

However, it is understood by the board that single women are to be given the preference and that married women will be appointed only when there is a shortage of single women. Women whose husbands are in military service will be considered as single.

"What's the trouble with you?"

"Kind of a nervous dyspepsia, I suppose. Every time I think of what my dinner is going to cost I get nervous."—*Washington Star.*

A Washable Satin Blouse at 6.95

—This simple style blouse is made with sailor collar, with shawl front, fastening simply with two large, well-placed pearl buttons. The finish of the cuff and its fit, a plain well-liked style, is worth noting on this waist. Not only is it offered in white but in flesh also.

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EASY CLEANING FLUID

The Woman Left Behind

MRS. E. JEAN NELSON-PENFIELD, PH.B.

"IN the divine distribution of powers, the duty and the right of protection rests with the male," chants Mr. Root, hypnotized by his own eloquence into an utter disregard of the facts as set forth in the daily press and in the courts of the land. That this God-given privilege is sadly abused, and not infrequently by gentlemen most averse to granting equal rights to women, all who run may read, and it is so oft repeated that those who read pay little heed.

That the world is fast coming to a realization that the whole fabric of the anti-suffrage argument is based upon a state of chivalry non-existent, outside of the realms of romance, is evidenced today in new and striking ways. Not the least of these is seen in the special courses for women in practical law, established this year for the first time by leading universities.

"It is not designed to make lawyers of the women who attend these classes," says Mrs. E. Jean Nelson-Penfield, Ph.B. De Pauw University, LL.B. Brooklyn Law School, and member of the New York bar, who will have charge of the lecture course at the Brooklyn Law School, St. Lawrence University, "but rather to help them to become more intelligent and efficient citizens. We do not expect every woman to be her own physician, but the intelligent woman is expected to know the general laws of hygiene that she may safeguard her health and that of her family. So with the law. It would be quite absurd to expect every woman to be her own lawyer, but it is important that she know enough simple, elementary law—the fundamentals and essentials, to fit her for efficient social service, and at the same time enable her to know enough about her own rights of property to prevent her being easy prey of the unscrupulous.

"During my law studies nothing more impressed itself upon my mind, or seemed to grow with such cumulative force, as the record of pitiful losses, unnecessary expenditures, and sad legal experiences of women, due largely to ignorance of simple business law. This led me to offer a course of lectures last winter (given at the Colony Club under the auspices of the National Child Labor Committee) upon the subject, 'Law That Every Woman Should Know.' It seemed to me that a woman who realized how densely ignorant of essential elementary law she had been might be able to cut a path through the dry-bones of technicalities and non-essentials, and get at the heart of things in simple concrete fashion, and do it in such simple language that no one should be puzzled and all would be interested and helped. To help was the main object.

"In planning the course at the Brooklyn Law School, we have had in mind the needs of four main groups of women.

"1. The woman who has inherited (or expects to inherit) property, or who controls the property interests of others.

"2. The business or professional woman.

"3. The woman who is primarily a home-maker, who today faces wholly new responsibilities, and in many cases serious legal difficulties, because son, husband or brother has responded to our country's call to arms—the 'woman left behind.'

"4. The woman who, from the standpoint of general culture or social service, desires to become familiar with the principles of elementary law.

"Perhaps our largest service during the first few years will be rendered to the 'woman left behind'—this woman who faces the double burden, for she must not only part with the one who goes to the front, but it is she who must square her shoulders to carry wholly unaccustomed business responsibilities in his absence.

"We want to help the 'woman left behind' to conserve her property and safeguard her in-

(Continued on page 422)

America As Seen Through Russian Eyes

FOR all she herself looked so much like one of the Russian women soldiers with her visored cap and her cropped yellow hair, Maria Moravsky, late comer to New York City from Russia, by way of California, says that she found a greater appeal in the procession of Red Cross nurses down Fifth Avenue than in the prowess of the Battalion of Death.

"For propagandist reasons to arouse the men of Russia, yes, the women soldiers are wonderful, but I do not think we women should be so proud of them," said Miss Moravsky. "Women do not have to become soldiers to prove that they are not afraid to die. Many women every year die to give life. And that is why I found the Red Cross parade better than the women soldiers. To give life and to save life is woman's real province."

Miss Moravsky left Petrograd a very short time after the Revolution broke out, having booked her passage to America by way of the trans-Siberian railroad some months before. She arrived in Siberia at the dramatic moment when liberated exiles were almost intoxicated with happiness.

"Did you see Babushka, and what did she say?" was of course the first eager question hurled by American women.

She had indeed seen Madame Breshkovsky, but as to hearing what she had to say that was another matter, for the Grandmother of the Revolution had been surrounded by so many eager people that it was impossible to approach within speaking distance of her.

Miss Moravsky found her way this week, as suffragists, whether from Japan or New Zealand, Russia or Iceland, always do, into the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. She is a member of Dr. Schischkina Yavein's Defenders of Woman's Rights in Petrograd, the suffrage association of Russia which is affiliated with the International Woman Suffrage Alliance of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is president. Ever since war first broke out Dr. Yavein, a physician, has had personal charge of a hospital for wounded soldiers.

MARIA MORAVSKY.

Miss Moravsky also knows Mr. Kerensky, but she is not in favor of any one-man dictatorship for Russia. "Representative government and only that can save Russia," she avers.

Representation in Russia of course includes women. Miss Moravsky reports as does everyone returning from Russia, even Mr. Root, that the acceptance of women in government in the new republic has taken place naturally and quite as a matter of course. Nothing less was even debatable. It has indeed been a strange experience to Miss Moravsky to find the women of free America in the midst of a hard struggle for political recognition. "Even in Russia," she said with a touch of sarcasm, "we were never asked to prove that women are 'worthy' to be citizens."

Miss Moravsky says worthy with much deliberateness, uncertain as to her v's and w's, and many other troublesome English consonants. She is in this country to complete her education in English, and, as a journalist, to keep her newspapers in Russia informed about America. With this last commission she has her own troubles, troubles of transmission and of finances. The high cost of living and the low value of the Russian ruble present international difficulties.

(Continued on page 422)

Concerning Dr. Shaw's Work for the Liberty Loan

TREASURY BUILDING

OFFICE OF WOMEN'S LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, October 3, 1917.

DR. ANNA HOWARD SHAW,
Chairman Woman's Committee of
National Defense,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR DR. SHAW:

I am writing in the name of the Women's Liberty Loan Committee to express to you the grateful appreciation of its members for your kindness in coming to speak to us at our Liberty Loan Conference in the Pan-American Building last week. I know that you were feeling ill and were in no way fit to undertake the strain of speaking, but I am sure that if you could know the tremendous effect you had, if you could realize to what a high level you lifted our Conference, you would feel rewarded.

I am sure that there was no woman there who heard you without emotion and without a determination to dedicate herself to work for the country in this time of stress.

Yours sincerely,

ELEANOR WILSON MCADOO,
Chairman Women's Liberty Loan Committee.

The following is an extract from the letter of an anti-suffragist: "God bless you for your speech at the Liberty Loan Conference. I wish every woman in the country could have heard it. I was never so moved in my life."

Virginia Suffragists

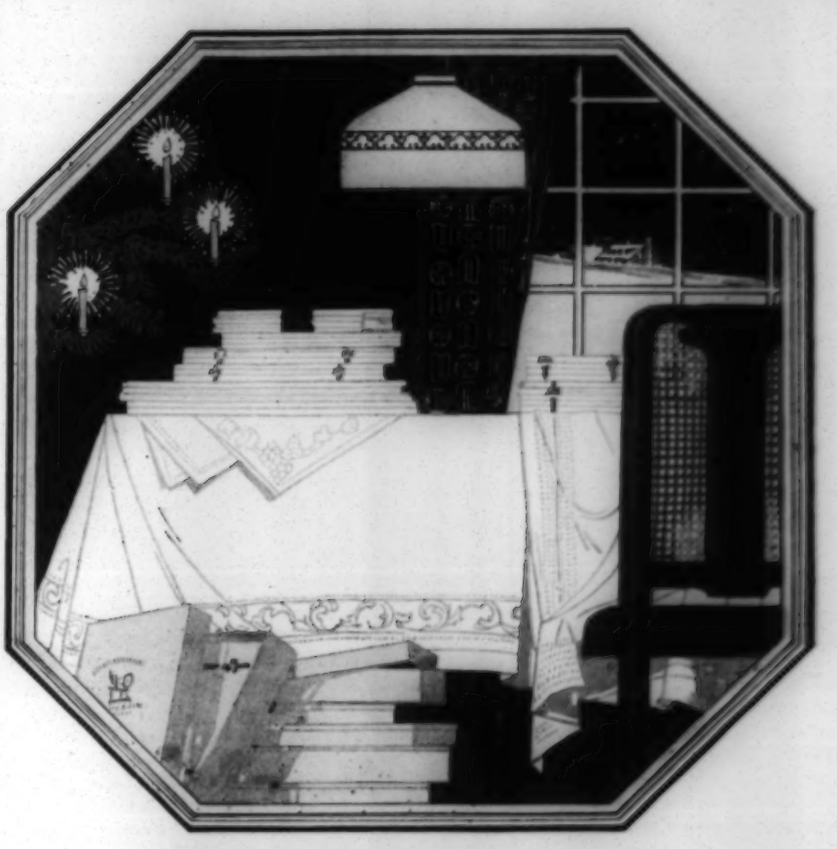
THE doors of the new home of the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond, Va., were thrown open in hospitable welcome to members and friends this month. Miss Columbia, in poster form, was the first to greet the guests, and asked each and every one do her share in ending the war quickly by purchasing Liberty bonds. A plea for the Army Library Fund was on the walls of the office, while another message asked assistance for the Red Cross work of the League. Great masses of golden flowers and palms added the suffrage color.

In welcoming the guests Mrs. B. B. Valentine, president of the Virginia State League, and of the Richmond League, said, "I wish to call your attention to the fact that while we are engaged in all forms of war service and are standing solidly behind the Government in all war measures we are asking the vote, as our association has asked for it the past fifty years, not as a reward for any service, but because we wish to have a voice in the Government which we so willingly serve."

Another social affair arranged for the headquarters is a reception in honor of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw who will speak at the mass meeting of the Virginia suffragists on the evening of Nov. 13.

The Virginia State Suffrage Convention will be held from the twelfth to the fourteenth at Richmond.

Mrs. Frank L. Jobson is the third member of the Richmond League to be loaned to the New York State campaign. Mrs. Faith Morgan and Mrs. G. Harvey Clarke are already taking part in the campaign.



Holiday Linens
at McCutcheon's

Please do your Christmas shopping earlier than ever this year. It has never before been so difficult for merchants generally to maintain full stocks. "The Linen Store," however, has been fortunate in getting practically its full quota of shipments of attractive goods from abroad, and is able to show much that is new and fascinating.

Handkerchiefs

In the usual infinite variety of "The Linen Store's" Christmas display. Once again for the convenience and comfort of our patrons we double the space and service of this department, making two complete Handkerchief stores in one.

Pure Linen, every Handkerchief, from the plain, sturdy Irish Linen for 25c., up to the $50.00 Cobwebs.

Fancy Table Linens

No housewife ever has too many Doilies and Centerpieces and fancy Tray-Cloths, Scarfs and Napkins. Dainty gifts can be assembled in this department at any price from $1.00 to $500.00 and every such gift, regardless of price, is sure of its welcome. Those with monogram embroidery, which we can have done to order if you order at once, make ideal gifts.

Table Linens

Four hundred designs or more surely offer a wide enough choice. And many of these are purchasable nowhere else in America. All pure Linen. Many attractive new patterns that have just been added to the line.

Towels

The possibilities of Petite Face and Hand-Towels or Guest Towels as gifts are too frequently overlooked, yet there is nothing more distinctive nor more acceptable. We carry a myriad dainty styles. Monograms can be embroidered to order if you order before November 20. We cannot guarantee delivery for Christmas on any orders requiring hand embroidery received after that date.

Art Novelties

In this department there are scores of attractive gifts, including Stamped Pieces for Embroidering, Knitting- and Work-Bags of Brocade, Cretonne, etc., Card-Trays, Vanity Bags, and many articles for the dressing-table.

A personal visit to our store will give many helpful suggestions. But if this is impossible, send for our latest illustrated booklet.

Registered Trade Mark.

Fifth Avenue New York

The Woman Left Behind

(*Continued from page* 420)

terests. She must not face a double tragedy. In needy war cases, I am preparing to go beyond the class-room work, and, as my special 'bit,' see the women through their legal troubles. If I get swamped by too many applications, other women lawyers assure me they will come to the rescue.

"On the whole, the legal problems of the 'woman left behind,' and the legal problems of her sister are about the same—the only difference being that wholly new responsibilities are thrust so suddenly upon the shoulders of the woman in the war case that they find her not so well prepared to protect herself.

"These problems are the age-old problems involving the fundamental rights of the citizen under the Constitution; the ordinary rights of person and of property; contracts and agency; the relation of landlord and tenant, of buyer and seller, of lawyer and client, of physician and patient, of employer and employe—problems which touch the daily life of every woman and involve her comfort, her safety and her property. Then there are the domestic relation laws which control the relations between husband and wife, and between parent and child, and also the laws of inheritance and wills.

"How many women know how their property would be distributed if they died without a will? How many know how they may and may not dispose of property by will? Hundreds of 'wills' have failed to probate simply because some slight technicality of execution has not been observed. I have a case in mind of particular interest to New York suffragists. Just before the last suffrage campaign in New York, one of our ardent workers had made her will, but as the campaign progressed and she gave of her energy, she had a feeling that she might not live to see the campaign through, and she wished to change her will and leave a legacy to the Woman Suffrage Party. She went to a woman who she thought ought to know and asked her how she could make the gift effective without having another will drawn. The reply was: 'Oh, that is very simple. Just write a codicil to the will you now have and get some one to witness your signature.' This she did, but was the codicil good? Fortunately this splendid worker did not die but is still toiling for 'votes for women'; but had she died at that time, the Woman Suffrage Party would certainly not have benefited by her intention as expressed in the codicil, for the statute requires two witnesses and the same formality in the execution of a codicil as in the execution of the original will.

"Perhaps the principal thing for most of us is to avoid law suits; but if they are inevitable, then the next best thing is to go to court with as clean a case as possible—not one balled up by stupid blunders before it goes to the lawyer to straighten out."

Lecturer, lawyer, parliamentarian, civic and social worker, prominently identified with the suffrage cause, Mrs. Penfield has led a busy life since coming to New York from her home in Indiana shortly after her marriage in 1897. She was among the first women called to organize the Woman Suffrage Party in New York city and was its first Bronx Chairman. Later she was made Vice-City Chairman, and then followed Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, as City Chairman, serving for a year and a half. She retired from executive suffrage work to take up her professional duties.

"I was born a suffragist," says Mrs. Penfield. "My earliest recollections are of the *Woman's Journal* to which my mother was a constant subscriber. The first public lecture I ever gave was given for the Woman Suffrage Organization in Hutchison, Kansas. I was only 19 years old, scared but pleased. I received no fee, but the organization paid my expenses. I came very near forgetting right in the middle of my address which was a prize oration, upon which I had won an interstate college contest, worked over to meet what seemed to my young imagination a suitable form for an important suffrage audience."

Mrs. Penfield was at one time National President of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority. She is a member of Sorosis, the D. A. R. and the Westchester Woman's Club.

The lectures will be given in the regular class rooms of the Brooklyn Law School, 305 Washington Street, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays of each week beginning November 12 and, in response to a widespread demand from business and professional women, again at 7 P. M. There will be forty lectures in the course. Five lectures on Evidence will be given by William Payson Richardson, Dean of the Law School. Tuition has been fixed at $15 and a number of free scholarships will be given. Applications should be sent to Mrs. Penfield's office, 34 Pine Street, New York City.

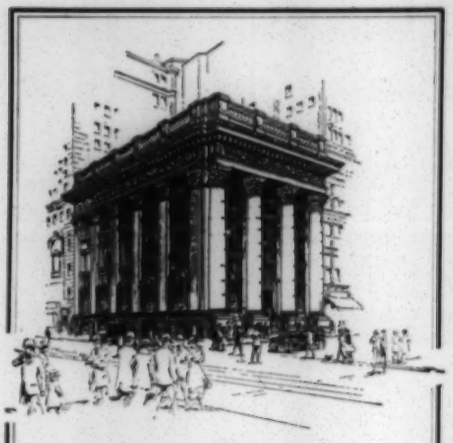
Through Russian Eyes

(*Continued from page* 420)

Miss Moravsky believes that the present attitude of Russia is much more an economic question than people of the United States are inclined to believe. She prophesies a greater understanding here of Russia's present temper after this country has been at war for three years. She also prophesies some of the same food conditions after the food speculators have had their hands on American produce for the same length of time. Already she sees in this country symptoms, only too familiar, of the control of food by a few men, and the sufferings of the many. "Bread lines have been long in Petrograd. Food, fuel, light, have all been controlled by speculators. People, especially children, have perished of starvation and illness," she reports. "Because a country as vast as Russia has exhausted its resources in as short a time as three years? By no means, but because food and fuel speculators were allowed to dupe the people.

"I myself saw men suddenly very rich because of their control of war supplies, who had been poor only a short time before. It is just this danger that I foresee for America. I have already observed that many of the things that menaced Russia are beginning to menace America."

Miss Moravsky is a poet and lecturer, and comes to America with the reputation of being specially competent to talk on the woman movement in Russia.



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Sunflower Lunch Room

The Sunflower Lunch Room, at 167 Tremont Street, Boston, run by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association, would be glad to receive contributions of fruit and vegetables from farms in New England, and will pay freight on such gifts, if sent C. O. D.

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